THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY for October has an article entitled "the Portsmouth custom." It gives a concise account of a class of land tenure in Ireland, which is said to have attracted attention in connection with the land question in that country. The Portsmouth tenant-right was introduced in the year 1822 by the late Lord Portsmouth with the able assistance of his land agent Mr. Nicholas Ellis. The system, it is admitted, had certain special advantages in the character of the landlord, his agent, and his tenants. But due allowance being made for all such advantages, the writer claims for the tenure in land "one preponderating principle of excellence" to account for its success. "The holdings vary from 20 to 200 acres" of land and the tenure lasts "for a life or 31 years," whichever is longest. "The landlord has the raw material on which he has spent nothing; the tenant or his predecessors having alone expended money and energy upon it." The lease, however, is renewable on its termination, both parties agreeing as we presume and as a matter of fact in the course of 31 years, and in a property comprising 1,000 acres there has not been a single case of eviction "in the sense of the tenant being removed and the farm passing to the landlord." On re-letting at the expiration of the lease one-eighth to one-fourth is added to the valuation of the land only, i. e. "irrespective of the valuation of the house, the farm buildings, the fences, and trees planted and registered by the tenant." The tenant enjoys a right of free sale subject, however, to a right of veto on the part of the landlord. "By private treaties or public auction he (the tenant) offers for sale the good will or interest of his farm asking of the incoming tenant or purchaser a price in proportion to his expenditure on improvements and the length of the unexpired time on the lease." "If an out-going tenant be in arrear for rent that arrear is paid to the landlord as a first charge out of the purchase money." And the balance is given to the out-going tenant. We commend this system to the Bengal Government for consideration in connection with the new Rent Bill.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that on the 13th instant a meeting was held at Lacotia in the district of Sreepore Pergunj on the subject of the Rent Bill. Babu Benaylal Roy took the lead. There were present Mr. Reily, representing Nawab Khaja Assanoollah Khan of Dacca, Mr. Brown, Babus Nobin Chunder Roy, Chunder Nath Sen, Chundi Churn Roy, Rakhal Chunder Roy, Moulavi Mahamed Fazel and others. It was resolved to petition Government on the subject of the Bill.

SIR R. SANDEMAN reports that the leaders of the refractory Section of the Marri tribe have surrendered. The force placed at his disposal to overawe the malcontents consisted of 250 men, under Colonel Tanner. News has reached Kandahar of the death of Khan Agha, Jamshedi. It is reported from Peshawar that a detachment of the Amir's troops has arrived at Jellalabad and that the road between Peshawar and Kabul is safe: that large caravans are expected in Peshawar and that the Amir has received large deputations of Kohistanis.—*Press Commissioner.*

OUR RANCHI CORRESPONDENT writes: "The present state of excitement and unrest in Santalistan is due entirely to the prejudices that exist among the Santhals against the census. The simple-hearted and easy-believing aborigines readily accept all that is said to them by fanatical *Babajis* and others, as to the motive of the Government in preparing the census. Oppression of the police is also, we hear, one of the causes of Santhal agitation. The Government should act with caution and moderation. Before calling out the Military, every effort should be made to conciliate the Sonthals with kind words and assurances."

REFERRING to the report of the Ministerial Establishment Revision Committee a Correspondent writes: "Taking it for granted that the position and responsibility of a District Judge's Sheristadar to be the same as that of his Nazir we fail to understand why the maximum pay of the two officers should, be equal in first class districts *viz.*, Rs. 200 a month and why in the second class districts the maximum pay of the Sheristadar should be Rs. 149 and that of the Nazir Rs. 150 per mensem. It is true the difference is very trifling but the invidious distinction it involves has caused much dissatisfaction and heartburning."

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS says: "A few weeks ago a Lieutenant was killed in the Lahore races by a fall from his horse, and the other day at Rawul Pindi, another Lieutenant was killed by a fall at polo. Still another officer, a Captain of the 22nd, in the Allahabad races last week was thrown to the ground with such violence that at last accounts he lay in a very critical state and was hardly likely to recover. Would not the secular papers have rung with reproaches if there had been, within a single month, three cases of death from religious excitement or attendance on church services?" We put the same question last week with reference to the Indian Car festival.

TUESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

A CONTEMPORARY has the following about Munshi Newal Kishore of Lucknow:

"We may mention that Munshi Newal Kishore came into this Province, nearly a quarter of a century ago; he was the first after the annexation to start an English paper, and likewise the present *Oudh Akhbar* of which he is the Proprietor, and which may be said to be one of the leading Vernacular Journals in India. His success has been equal to his enterprise, and he has not been wanting in liberality to advance the cause of literature. In every large station in Oudh and the N. W. P., he has his depots of publications issued from his press, and these may be numbered by the thousands in almost every language. From Peshwar to Calcutta and the Deccan, there is not a library which does not contain a work from the Newal Kishore Press; and we are doing no more than simple justice to so public-spirited a man as to give him this short notice, which his own modesty has hitherto prevented being given to any Indian Journal."

We fully subscribe to the above.

THE SIKH ASSOCIATION known as Guru Singh of Lahore has started a monthly journal in the Punjabi language for the encouragement of the study of that language, which is the first principle of the Association. This journal is the first of its kind.

A DEBATE on the foreign policy of the Government has just been concluded in the French Chamber of Deputies. In the course of it M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister for Foreign Affairs, maintained that France had occupied a just position at the Berlin Congress, and in regard to the Naval Demonstration, which had had a happy result. The European Concert, he remarked, was the best guarantee for the peace of the world and to this object the French Government devoted its efforts. Alluding to the Greek Question, he said he felt assured it would be solved as peaceably as the Montenegrin Question. Following on the debate a vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 307 to 107.

IT IS PROPOSED to erect a memorial to William Caxton, England's first printer, in the shape of a stained glass window, in the church of St. Margaret, Westminister.

A MEETING of women was held in the Albert Hall, Nottingham, in the support of the Bill for the removal of the electoral disabilities of women. The hall was crowded, and, as a charge of half-a-crown each was made for the admission of men, the audience was composed almost entirely of women. Mrs. Lucas took the chair, and miss Helen Taylor, Viscountess Harberton, Miss Becker, Mrs. Ellis (a working woman of Batley), Miss Sturge, Mrs. Oliver Scatcherdo (Leeds), Miss Downing (London), and Miss Biggs (London), were amongst the speakers.

THE IMPORTANT question of the liability of the husband for debt contracted by the wife was lately judicially tried in England. The Lord Chancellor remarked that the question was one of mere fact, whatever might be the presumption of law or the burden of proof. When a wife lives with and is maintained by her husband she has no authority in law to pledge his credit. There is no mandate in law arising from the mere fact of marriage applicable to such circumstances as exist in the present case. Does the law imply a mandate from cohabitation? It must be put as an implication of fact and not as a necessary conclusion of law. Cohabitation no doubt carries with it some evidence of an authority to do such acts as a wife ordinarily does. It is not an apparent or ostensible authority unless the husband does something to hold his wife out to the world as his agent. Whether the wife had her husband's authority depends on all the circumstances of the case. He may have done something which entitles the tradesman to rely upon it and say he is thereby bound, but such conduct must be proved, as in other cases of agency.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

THE WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC discovery made by Edison—that of the telephone, which is now so largely used throughout the world—has given rise to litigation in the English law courts, which promises to be both interesting and important. In 1869 an Act was passed transferring all the telegraph lines in the kingdom to the Government, and placing them under the control of the Postmaster-General. Since that time, among other discoveries, Edison made that of the telephone. An action has now been brought in the Exchequer Divison against the company owning the patent, the Crown asking that they should be declared to have by the use of the telephone, infringed the privilege conferred on the Postmaster-General by the Telegraph Act and praying that they may be restrained from continuing such infringement.

THERE WAS an Anti-Indian opium conference at Manchester. The following resolutions were passed:

That in the opinion of this conference the British-Indian opium trade inflicts grievous wrongs upon China, and is productive of great evil in British Burmah; that the sense of injustice under which China suffers in being compelled to admit opium into her territories is a constant source of irritation, seriously restricts the development of legitimate trade, and is a great barrier to the spread of Christianity.

That the system by which the Indian Government obtains several millions of annual revenue from its opium monopoly is vicious in principle, unsafe in policy, and ought to be abandoned, and that the earnest endeavours of the British nation and Government should now be directed to find means for freeing themselves from all complicity with the opium trade.

We hope the conference will remember the point of the answer of the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons that if England wishes that India should give up the opium revenue she must be prepared to make good the loss from her own exchequer.

AT THE above Conference, which was presided over by the Bishop of Manchester, his Lordship remarked: "It was well known that India was a poor country, and its resources very limited; yet the policy of successive Governments had been a policy of extension and a policy of aggression. Until the Indian Government abandoned its aggressive policy, until it adopted the policy of Lord Lawrence, which was so depreciated a few years ago, he had very little hope that the expenditure of the Indian Government would be brought within those limits which would enable them to dispense with £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 a year." This was sensible.

THE LONDON Periodicals for December are full of articles of Indian interest. In the *Nineteenth Century*, Professor J. E. Carpenter discourses of "Buddhism and the New Testament." In the *Contemporary Review*, Dr. Knighton writes of "Young Bengal at Home." In *Blackwood's Magazine*, the Indian Famine Reports are reviewed. In *Fraser*, there is a full report of Lord Northbrook's address on "the people of India," delivered before the Midland Institute at Birmingham. Miss F. Macdonald has an article in the same magazine entitled "The penitence of Rajah Yayati." In the *Cornhill*, Mr. Shway Yoe discourses of "Buddhism in Burmah"; and in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, General O. Cavanagh endeavours to show "Why we should keep India," and an Indian Officer enlarges on "The Indian Army."

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following *Communique* from the Press Commissioner:

For some time disquieting rumours had been current regarding the attitude of some of the chiefs on the northern frontiers of Kashmir. The garrison of Chaprot had been strengthened by the Maharajah, in accordance with the advice of the officer on special duty at Gilgit, and it was hoped that there was no immediate cause for alarm, but Major Biddulph was not free from anxiety as to the intentions of the neighbouring tribes, and there was some reason to apprehend that a general feeling of disaffection existed among them.

The first intimation of any actual trouble reached Government on the 6th November, when they received telegraphic news from Srinagar to the effect that the Fort of Sher, to the west of Gilgit, had been attacked by the Yassinees.

It seems from such information as has yet reached Government, that on the 28th October, a force of about 750 men, led by Pehlwan Bahadoor, the Chief of Gassin, surprised the frontier Fort of Gakpuch and marched upon Gilzit the Kashmir Fort at Sher was invested and attacked. and Major Biddulph was informed that more than one of the neighbouring chiefs only awaited its fall to join the insurgents. He advanced to its relief with his own escort of twenty native Infantry and some Kashmir troops, but the attempt failed. and for a time there was a prospect of his being himself besieged. On the 19th November, however, Government received news that Pehlwan Bahadoor had broken up the investment of Sher and withdrawn; and it appears from later intelligence that, attacked or threatened in rear by the Chitral Chief, he has been abandoned by his men, and has fled almost unknown towards Wakhan. The rising has, therefore, for the present completely collapsed, and there is reason to hope that no further disturbances may take place.

Colonel Tanner who has a thorough knowledge of the surrounding country, was deputed at the beginning of the affair to accompany the reinforcements sent up by H. H the Maharajah of Kashmir, who has spared no exertion to push forward an effective force, and to meet the wishes of Government in the matter.

THURSDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

BABU MOHIMA RUNJUN ROY CHOWDRY, Zemindar of Kakina in the Rungpore district, is setting a very laudable example to his wealthy countrymen. He is a young man, but is wholly free from the temptations to which young men of his position are not unfrequently subject. He has lately offered to contribute a sum of Rs. 7,500 towards the completion of the Rungpore Drainage works. Lord H. Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division, in reporting the above offer to Government says that "Babu Mohima Runjun Roy Chowdry has subscribed another sum of Rs. 2000, when the case was first decided on, and that he has subscribed liberally to all deserving objects, and spends a considerable amount every year in the maintenance of dispensaries and schools." The Lieutenant-Governor has recorded his thanks to the Babu for his liberality.

THE LAST crop report of Bengal is very cheering. Harvesting is going on briskly, in some districts and in parts of others the reaping is finished. We give below the current selling prices of rice in some of the districts: In Burdwan common rice sells at from 22 to 28 seers to the rupee, in Cutwa at 30 seers, in Rajshye at 29 seers, in Cuttack from 15 to 34 seers, in Puri from 26 to 37 seers, in the north of the Balasore district 56 seers. If there is thus abundance of food in the country there is also abundance of fever. So much for the food theory of certain medical wiseacres accounting for the prevalence of fever in the Bengal districts.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Joynagore in the Barripore Sub-division of the district of 24-Pergunnahs: "Fever has devastated several villages surrounding the Joynagore Municipality, the authorities are apathetic and the zemindars unsympathetic, so the poor ryots are perishing for want of medicines and medical treatment."

ACCORDING to our Krishnaghur correspondent there is a division in camp at Krishnaghur. Its leading men are divided into Exhibitionists and Fever-relievers. The District Magistrate counselled coalition, and a meeting was held lately at which a conclusion was arrived at, in which nothing was concluded. The Magistrate is the President of the Exhibition Committee, and has asked for subscriptions from the zemindars in furtherance of the project, but strangely enough he at the same time states that he has no sympathy with the Exhibitionists.

WE ARE glad to learn that the enquiry into the Stamp Fraud Cases in Behar conducted by Syamadhub Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly, has not been fruitless of result. Several cases of abstraction of court-fee stamps from the Civil Court records of Bankipur and Muzafferpore have come to light, and the Government has directed the Babu to make a searching enquiry into all the records of the Civil Courts of the Patna Division and to report upon them.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM has given a graceful reply to the Native address. We are sorry we cannot give it *in extenso*, but we make room for the following extracts. His Grace does not admit the justice of the opprobrium of "benighted" attached to Madras. He says: "I have seen, I have heard, I have read of the Presidency which was entrusted to me, being a benighted Presidency, but after having seen cities of other Indian Provinces, renowned in history either for their prowess in war, or for their turmoils, it seems to me that the Madras Presidency stands not in a low, but in a very high rank. This province is second to no part of the Indian Empire in faithful, obedient, and loyal service; and second to none in education and advancement, certainly second to none in honour." His Grace thus concludes:

"In bidding you farewell I can only say that during my tenure of office I have endeavoured to realize the great saying that 'the good of the people is the highest aim of the Governor.' (Loud cheers.) I know that in doing that I have been fulfilling the will of your Imperial Sovereign and I know also that I have been obeying my own conscience. I say that the strictest impartiality should be shown in the governing of the people of India that utmost freedom should be extended to them, freedom in their religion and the utmost liberty as subjects, and impartiality in law. And while I have spoken of Madras as holding a high place in many ways among the provinces of India I cannot but remark that she also holds now a high place with regard to her Press in the loyalty of its language and in the absence of anything which I would have given me any cause of regret. I venture to say that no Press Act is required for this Presidency. I thank you cordially again and again on my own behalf, and in the name of my daughters, for all that has been done and the kindness shown to me during my Government. Lastly, I must say from my heart that when in England, the experiences of my five years in India and the knowledge I have been able to acquire of the people of this Presidency of their manners, customs, habits, wishes, and feelings will not I trust, be without their use."

We wish the Duke a safe voyage home and long life and happiness.

FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE DISTRICT CHARITABLE Society entertained the Christian inmates of the Alms House on Xmas day. These presented an address to Mr. McGuire thanking him for his kindness. We have received a copy of it but regret that we cannot publish it for want of space.

THE RANGOON correspondent of the *Statesman* writes that the cowardly system of assaulting natives "is the rule there as in India." He gives the following facts:

I am told of an English officer walking with his wife in a Burmese town, who, when some Burman passed him not liking the man's demeanour, struck him with stick or cane he had in his hand. Such cowardly behaviour from a man who holds the position of a Magistrate is disgraceful, but is not uncommon I am told in the mofussil, where our boy-judges seem to think that the roads should be cleared for them when they choose to honor the Public highway. I myself saw a man who I suppose calls himself an English Superintendent of police, recently push a Burman violently out of the pathway because the man did not get out of his way; the policeman was coming up behind, and there was plenty of room for him to pass the Burman if he wished to do so without touching him. But some of our official snobs want a whole road for themselves and expect Burmans to grovel in the mud whilst they are near. A furlough to England and a little shoving about by the mob at Epsom or Ascot soon takes the nonsense out of such miserable specimens of Indian *bahadurs*. But as soon as they come back to a country where such tricks are tolerated by the people, they try and assume the airs of princes again.

Quite so. We must say that the Indians are partly to blame. If they give a good licking to an "English snob," who thus misbehaves, the latter will be soon brought to his bearings.

THE GREAT interest and widespread speculation now taking place in Indian gold mines is well shown by the following list of companies, which appears in the *Mining World* of Nov. 27.

1, South Indian Gold Mining Company. Limited, Dec 5, 1879 capital, £100,000. 2, South-East Wynad Estates and Gold Mining Company, Limited, Jan. 27, 1880, capital. £100,000. 3 Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Company, Limited, Feb. 26, 1880, capital, £100 000. 4 Devala-Moyar Gold Mining Company. Limited. June 25, 1880., capital. £200,000. 5, Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited, July 1880, capital £105,000, 6, Devala-Provident Gold Mining Company, Aug. 14, 1880, capital, £75,000. 7, Indian Mammoth Gold Mines, Aug. 21, 1880, capital, £150,000. 8, Wynaad-Perseverance Estate and Gold Mining Company. Sept 18, 1880, capital, £80,000. 9 Indian Phœnix Gold Mining Company Limited Oct. 15, 1880, capital, £150.000. 10. Wala-Wynaad Indian Gold Mining Company, Limited, Oct. 15, 1880. capital, £75, 000, 11, Colar Gold Mining Company. Limited, Oct. 14, 1880, capital, £150,000, present issue £75,000. 12, Ooregum Gold Mining Company of India, Limited, Oct. 24, 1880, capital. £125,000 with power to increase 13, Bevalah-Central Golds Mines Company. Limited. Nov. 4, 1880, capital £120,000 14 Nundydroog Gold Mining Company, Limited, Nov. 8, 1880 capital £100 000 15 Rhodes Reef Gold Mining Company Limited. Nov. 11 1880, capital £190 100. 16, South Wynaad Gold Mining Compay Ld. Nov. 18, 1880 capital £100000 17 Mysore Reef Gold Mining Company Limited Nov. 19, 1880 capital £120 000.

Where is this untold gold?

THE TIMES OF INDIA in bidding farewell to Sir John Strachey says:

Yet a man who has had an Indian career of nearly two-score years and who has filled the important positions which Sir John Strachey has can hardly be accounted an all round failure. Nevertheless it is hard to discover in any part of his long career where he particularly distinguished himself or earned his claim to the honours which have been showered upon him. Perhaps his great merit in earlier days was the possession of the good opinion of Sir John Lawrence and certainly his advancement was in no small measure due to that fact. No more scathing criticism of his career scathing because of its pertinence could be cited than the comments which the *Hindoo Patriot* made a few days ago in connection with his departure from Calcutta. We quote them rather as an instance of native opinion in regard to the distinguished Anglo-Indian who is this day leaving our shores than of the language which we would ourselves use in summing up his career yet we cannot help thinking that there is a great deal of truth in what was said.

Vale!

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Board of Visitors of the Government Engineering College, Howrah:—

The Ven'ble Archdeacon J. Baly, Colonel F. S. Stanton A. W. Croft Esq. H. C. Levinge Esq. Surgeon Major J. G. Pilcher Babu Koonjolall Bannerjee W. H. Ryland Esq. Babu Bhoodeb Mookerjee C.I.E., A. W. Garrett Esq. B. A. S. F. Downing Esq., B. A. Pundit Mohesh Chundra Nyarutna C. Fouracres Esq. and K. B. Stuart Esq. M. D.

THE FOLLOWING notification appears in the last *Calcutta Gazette* for the guidance of Census Officers:

"Every census officer may ask of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed such questions as may be necessary to enable him to fill in respect of each of such persons the particulars required by the following form of schedule; but no census officer shall insist upon recording the name of any women if there is any objection to giving it or ask to see any female who is not voluntarily produced before him or ask for any information not required for the purposes of the census such as the amount of any person's income or the name of any woman's husband."

We hope this rule will satisfy the Sonthals, for whom it is chiefly intended.

SATURDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. Mewburn of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., has been appointed an additional member of the Governor General's Council. Mr. Mewburn is an excellent man, and we have not the slightest objection to his appointment. But we cannot help saying it would have given the public greater satisfaction, if Mr. George Yule had been nominated to the Council.

THERE HAVE NOT BEEN many "lions" in the City of Palaces this season. But the Maharaja Ranodip Sing, Prime Minister of Nepal, has engrossed public attention. Our Government is shewing him every attention and courtesy.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER informs us that the Secretary of State after full consideration has decided that the mails for Europe shall leave Bombay at five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday in fair season, and of Tuesday during Monsoon. This arrangement will cause much inconvenience to Calcutta. The English mail will leave Calcutta on every Monday, which we fear will necessitate work on Sunday.

WE LEARN from a telegram that an influential and crowded meeting of the landholders of the Bhaugulpore division was held yesterday, Raja Hurbullub narain presiding. The sense of the meeting was very much against the draft rent bill, and several resolutions were passed.

A FRIEND has kindly placed at our disposal the following note of Dr. Duff regarding Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax, when he was President of the Board of Control:

I always found Sir Charles Wood most ready and anxious to do whatever was right and best on the whole And I am sure his *wish* was to hold the balance even between contending factions and conflicting interests He really wished to do what was just and equitable as towards all parties And to a Statesman the fostering of the good will of the Native millions towards the British Government is a matter of paramount concern

We wish we had a few more Indian friends like Lord Halifax.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Jogesar:

Although the strike among the lower orders of the Hindu professions against the Mahomedans is over and shops have been opened to them, a greater evil is cropping up. Cow sacrifice that was till lately made only in observance of Bakreed now seems to become general The Mohamedans of C— lately attempted to sacrifice a cow; there was a scuffle between the Hindus and Masulmans, which resulted in several of both the parties being slightly wounded. The sacrifice of cow now when Bakreed has passed away and specially in *debut* can be attributed only to an antagonistic feeling. If the proceedings of the Joint-Magistrate had not indirectly given encouragement, this state of feeling would not have arisen.

We regret much this feeling of antagonism between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the fortnight ending 25th December were 665, of which 52 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 226 from fevers, 102 from bowel complaints, 8 from suicide, accidents and hanging, 38 from asthma and pthisis, 25 from spleen disease &c., 55 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twenty-two children were still-born, 129 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, one and three persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 35. The average of mortality during the fortnight was 47·5 per diem.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London December 28—The later accounts respecting the disaster to the 94th Regiment state that the regiment was fired upon by the Boers, whilst rescuing some swamped waggons. In the attack by the Boers on Potchefstrom, The residences of four Englishmen were shelled out. and 100 inhabitants of the town killed A party of unarmed Boers in the town murdered Captain Lambart of the 21st Regiment. The 6th Dragoons have been ordered to proceed to Natal.

28.—The disasters to the 94th Regiment turns out to have been greatly exaggerated. The killed and wounded only amounted to thirty, the remainder of the Regiment were disarmed by the Boers and released A Battery of Artillery is under orders to proceed to the Cape, Mr Parnell has been elected Chairman of the Home rulers.

29—The trial of the Land Leaguers commenced yesterday, and the Jury was empanelled Chief Justice May will withdraw from the trial.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that a German squadron will proceed to the Pacific next March.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

The Boers have seized the town of Utrecht Captain Lawrence Falls, of the 21st Regiment was killed The death of Lt Lambert of the 21st Regiment is denied ; he is alive but is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers Second Lieutenant Hume of the 64th Regiment has been wounded

30—Mr L H Courtney M P has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary Home Department in place of Mr Peel resigned

The statement made by the *Times* that the German Government was sending a squadron to the Pacific in March next has been contradicted

The latest news from Natal states that the Boers have captured the court-house atPelchelstrom the garrison of which surrendered They are now beseiging the fort The town of Derby has also been captured by the Boers

The *Times* to-day in a leading article announces that the linked battalions of the line will after 1881 be amalgamated with the militia and constitute together a territorial Regiment Every battalion in India will have a home battalion Service with the colours which is to be prolonged to seven years six of which are to be spent in India. The age of recruits is fixed at 16 years.

30—A conference of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire will be held in London in February. The subject for discussion will be free trade and the best means to secure uniformity of customs duties. England will be represented by 48 delegates Canada by ten, India by nine, and other colonies by two to four each.

31—It is rumoured that the Boers have occupied Pretoria. Severe snow storms accompanied by destructive floods have occurred throughout England. The Editor of the *Statesman* has been committed for trial on a charge of libel upon the Amir (? Nizam) of Hyderabad. The latest reports state that extraordinary precautionary measures are being taken by the military authorities in Dublin.

Rome December 25—The *Osservatore Romano* has published an official communication from the Pope in which his Holiness regrets the deplorable condition of Ireland and prays that the British Government may speedily repress the disturbances, also counsels, clergy, and people to separate themselves from the revolutionary lenders.

Munich December 25—An artificial Indigo equal to Indian has been discovered at Munich by a scientific man.

Geneva December 26—The President Elect of the Swiss Confederation has committed suicide at Hopfaldar in Berne

Teheran December 27—The Greek Government insists on the rectification of the frontier as decided upon at the Berlin conference.

Constantinople December 27— The Porte intends proposing a conference of the Powers for the settlement of the Greek frontier question instead of the proposed arbitration.

Athens December 29—The Kurdish Chief Hamzah Agha who was reported to have been captured some time ago near Urumiah, has returned to Persia with a force, and re-occupied Serdhasht

St. Petersburg December 29—The flying column, under General Keropatkine, has arrived near Geoktepe in order to co-operate with General Skobeloff.

30—The Russian Government has increased the duties on imports into Russia 10 per cent.

AS WE hoped would be the case the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy appeared in the list of Municipal Commissioners appointed by the Government of Bombay ; also, we were glad to see the name of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, but the whole number of native names is a good deal under the proportion, which obtains in Calcutta. As to this it is enough to remember who is head of the Government there, and who here. The interest of Municipal affairs has now, however, centred in the elections to the Town Council. It consists of twelve members, of whom Government appoints four, and the Commissioners elect the remainder. On the present occasion it seems official influence is being brought strongly to bear to obtain the election of three official candidates out of the eight, and so to secure seven votes which could ordinarily be counted on in favour of Government. On the other hand public meetings are being held to protest against this, and to arouse the electors to the importance of maintaining the independence of the Town Council. The more immediate cause of this antagonism is doubtless the existing disagreement between Government and the Corporation with reference to the introduction of the C. D. Act and the forcible appropriation by Government of part of the Police grant in the determination to have its own way. The struggle and the tactics are alike unworthy of any Government. We have little doubt but that independence will win.

MONSIEUR LANGIER, Governor of the French settlements in India, has been appointed by the French Government to be Governor of Guadaloupe and its dependencies. Monsieur Desouquet late Minister of the Interior in French Guiana succeeds him.—*Press Commissioner.*

WE HAVE received the first number of a new periodical started in this city under the name of the *Indian Empire.* This is not a new name. This paper will not be sectarian or sectional. The first number is a fair specimen. We wish the projector every success.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : —1. Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for 1879-80. 2. Report on the Administration of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1879 80. 3. Report on Public Instruction in British Burmah for 1879-80. 4. Proceedings of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, for the quarter ending 31st December 1880. 5. Indian Telegraph Guide, Vol. IX. Parts I. and II. for January 1881. 6. Annual Report on the Foreign Trade of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1879-80. 7. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. 49, Part II. No. III. 1880 8. Ratan Chand Bary's Sheet Almanac for 1881, Lahore. 9. Third Annual Report of the Burroo Library for 1879-80. 10. Judhisthir Rajyavisaka, or the Coronation of Judhisthir, a drama in Bengali. 11. Discussion of the Scheme for the Romanization of the Indian Dialects. By Kaliprosanna Kavyabisharad. 12. The Oriental Miscellany for January 1881. 13. Bunga Durshana, a Bengali Monthly Review for Kartick, 1287 B. E.

WE ARE obliged for want of space to keep back till the next issue several important matters, among others a letter from which Member of the Romanakshara Sabha in reply to our second article on Romanization.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1881.

RETROSPECT OF 1880.

ANOTHER year has rolled away into the ocean of eternity. It was big with events, which signalize it as an epoch in the history of the world. In Europe the fruits of the Russo-Turkish war were being realized. The European Powers hold Turkey by the bond of the Berlin Treaty. The accession of Mr. Gladstone to power has given a new impetus to the enforcement of that Treaty. Mr. Goschen was commissioned to urge upon the Sultan the imperative necessity of carrying out the terms of the convention. A naval demonstration was also contemplated in case of default. Prince Bismark seconded Mr. Gladstone in this movement. Dulcigno has been surrendered. The prospects of the Greek Monarchy are looking up. Russia, though the aggressor in the late war, was busy at home. The political atmosphere in that country is surcharged with a rebellious spirit, which threatens the very existence of the Monarchy. A deeply-laid organization under the name of Nihilism has been formed to overturn the power of the Czar. A plot was hatched against his life, which was defeated by a mere accident. His Majesty's health has been breaking down and his intellect is also showing signs of decay. In Prussia Prince Bismark was chiefly occupied with commercial and industrial legislation, by no means favourable to the freedom of trade. In France the Republic is strong in the favour of the people, but Gambetta is fast rising to the position of Dictator. During the year it, however, committed an act of intolerance by the wholesale deportation of the Jesuits, against which even the Protestant Bishops of England have protested. Italy is consolidating her internal strength and enlarging her fleet. In England the political feeling rose to the highest pitch in consequence of the Dissolution of Parliament. There was a trial of strength between the Liberals and Conservatives, which was quite refreshing to the outside spectator. The Conservatives were sanguine of success up to the last moment, but as the elections proceeded their supporters dropped off like dissolving views. It was generally believed that the spirited Foreign policy of the Beaconsfield Ministry had seized the national mind, and that their return to power was certain. But they had evidently counted without their host. Mr. Gladstone shewed a vigour, elasticity, and intellectual resources, which startled even his most ardent admirers. The last General Election in the United Kingdom was tantamount to a revolution. It was certainly a moral revolution of the deepest significance. It was well known that Mr. Gladstone was not a favourite in Court, that he was not in favour with the military party, which was in the ascendant, that he was not friendly to the policy of aggression and uproar, but the core of the English heart was in his favour, and his triumph was most complete. The war between the Conservatives and the Liberals was not one simply of principle, of political organization, of personal courage, but also of intellect, and the intellectual energy shown by Mr. Gladstone was a marvel. There is not on record of another instance of such intellectual gladiatorship as marked the electioneering progress of Mr. Gladstone. The success of the Liberals has given the greatest satisfaction to all lovers of honest, straightforward conduct in politics, to friends of peace and humanity, to advocates of toleration and progress throughout the civilized world. In India their return to power was hailed with universal delight. No less than three members of the ministry are avowed friends of India, *viz.*, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett. The year closed for England with a disaster at the Cape.

INDIA IN ENGLAND

In his electoral campaign in Scotland Mr. Gladstone devoted one evening to India in particular. The millions of India are dumb, and when a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's position and influence lends them a tongue, it is a matter of national congratulation. His theme was that if the Queen has assumed the title of Empress as a mark of royal favour, that act of grace "should have been accompanied in the face of the vast Indian people, by increased privileges, by the augmentation of benefits, by the redress of grievances, and the correction of abuses." He asked—Is that the course which Government has pursued in India ? Mr. Gladstone drew attention to three or rather four topics to shew that the imperial title has not been accompanied with a truly imperial or large-hearted policy. He condemned the Arms Act, because, he said, among other things, "special laws in restriction of the possession of arms always indicate a mistrust of the people, while the assumption of the Queen's title of Empress had been accompanied with the most high-sounding declarations as to her confidence in the universal loyalty of the people and of the Chiefs in India." He next denounced the Vernacular Press Act as "a contradiction to the spirit of the age in which we live and a disgrace to the British authorities." Referring to the License tax as a Famine Insurance Fund he said "that the terms on which that tax was levied were as broad and unconditional as they could be, according to all I have read or seen upon the subject, in which this pledge was given. Has that pledge been kept ? The taxation was levied ; the pledge was given. The pledge has utterly been broken. The money has been used, it is gone, it has been spent upon the ruinous, unjust, destructive war in Afghanistan." And lastly he commented on the Afghan war in no measured terms. He said : "A meaner act, a shabbier act, a more dastardly act is not to be found than that by which this Government, forbearing to punish Russia, forbearing even to remonstrate with Russia—that is to say, accepting from Russia the most feeble and transparent excuses, with ostensible satisfaction reserved all its force and all its vengeance for the unfortunate Amir of Afghanisthan." Thus spoke the great statesman, who has since become the Premier of England. India was naturally too glad to see him restored to power. She thought that a better day was dawning upon her, that the administration of her affairs would be now carried on on equitable and righteous principles, that justice would be at last done to her myriad millions. But before he had assumed the seals of office, he gave sufficient signs for discerning men to see that he would not materially change the policy of his predecessors. In his celebrated speech at Edinburgh, he said : "You know very well that the usual differences of party in this country are, after all, differences lying within certain limits. When Lord Russell led one side of the House of Commons and Sir Robert Peel the other side, that did not mean that those two distinguished and illustrious men were on all points at variance." Referring to the Afghan policy he remarked: "We have no power to relieve you from engagements of honour and good faith entered into by the present Government by a summary process. However we may disapprove of them, however we may deplore them, however we may have striven to point out—not to you, because you have not had a fair chance yet, but to them—their misdeeds, and to the majority of the House of Commons, which has been perfectly deaf to our argument ; however we may have striven to point out to them the misdeeds and the dangers of the course they have pursued, we must take the consequences ; the country must take the consequences." And so the Liberals during the last eight months have kept things in *statu quo*, excepting the most important question of the Affghan War. They have brought the War practically to a close, and also promised to divide on an equitable basis *the*

expenses of the war between England and India. So far the Liberals have been true to their words, and India has ample reason to be grateful to them. In other respects the Liberal Programme has not yet been carried out. We do not of course blame the Liberals for taking time to execute what they had urged and advocated whilst in opposition. They have sent out a new Viceroy to India, who must examine things with his own eyes before he can advise the cabinet to take decisive steps on any one of the three cardinal points of Indian policy touched upon by Mr. Gladstone. We must have patience. We think the Indian Deputation to Lord Hartington composed of some of the most earnest friends of India and some Indians residing in England, among whom was Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, the Indian delegate, was a mistake. We said so at the time. Lord Hartington, while he gave a cordial reception to the Deputation, replied in very general terms. We do hope, however, that Her Majesty's Government will take an early opportunity to give effect to their own views and opinions to which they gave utterance whilst they were candidates for office. During the last eight months they have not of course given much evidence of activity in Indian matters, but we do not want mischievous activity. What the country wants is rest, and we sincerely and earnestly hope that Mr. Gladstone will give it rest. Happily there is no dramatic vein in the new Viceroy.

During the past year India we must confess attracted considerable attention in England. We have shewn above how India was made one of the party cries during the electoral campaign. Lectures were also delivered on India. Dr. Hunter took the lead in this direction. He first spoke about Indian finance, taxation, and accounts, and his principal object was to defend theGovernment of India. Of course his defence came in a questionable shape, because he was known to be a paid agent of the Indian Government. His lectures were freely criticized in England and India, and these criticisms have evidently spurred him to hold forth again. In November last he again lectured on India, but this time he did not stand forth as the professed champion of the Indian Government, though to all intents and purposes he has performed the role of Apologist General of the Government of India, but as the friend and advocate of the people of India. As usual with him he sacrificed facts to effect. He told the truth on many points but not the whole truth. As we remarked last week, he was simply misleading. Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who takes a lively interest in India, also delivered during the past year several lectures on the condition of the people of this country. These lectures were characterized by a fullness of information, breadth of view, soundness of judgment and sympathy with the people, which we cannot too highly admire. In this line of enlightening the public of England regarding India Lord Northbrook also came out in his best vein in a lecture at the Birmingham Institute. No one could have read his address without being deeply impressed with the generous sentiments, correct views, and broad and enlightened opinions of measures and men expressed by the noble lecturer. India cannot feel too grateful to His Lordship for snatching a few leisure moments amid the cares of office and business to diffuse correct information about, and to generate a generous sympathy for, the people of India. Sir Richard Temple has also entered the same field. At about the close of the year he delivered a lecture on India, but we have not yet received a full report of it. Mr. LalmohunGhose also delivered some addresses regarding India ; he had, however, arrived almost at the end of the electoral compaign, and had not therefore much opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with the British public. In the Press India also occupied a large share of attention. The *Times* and the *Daily News* were conspicuous in this respect. The great London periodicals, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary Review*, and the *Fortnightly Review* also opened their pages to the discussion of Indian topics, and some of the best articles regarding recent Indian affairs have appeared in them. There seems, however, to be a sort of combination among the London papers and periodicals to prejudge the Bengal Land question, possibly owing to the aspect which the Irish land question has taken. The London press prefers to give only one side of the question. This is a matter of regret. In Parliament there were some important debates regarding Indian affairs, to wit, the Affghan War, the Affghan War expenditure, the License tax, the Famine Insurance Fund, the Opium Monopoly, and Indian Finance. The Budget debate was interesting enough, though we could not but feel regret that Lord Hartington had without examination accepted the optimist view of the Indian Government. We cannot conclude this part of the subject without recording our thanks to Mr. Dacosta and Mr. Chesson for the very active part they took in rousing the British public to a just appreciation of the wants and wishes of the people of India.

Personnel of Government.

The past year witnessed many changes in the personnel of the Indian Government. The change of Ministry necessarily brought about a change in the India Office. The Earl of Cranbrook made room for the Marquis of Hartington, a change decidedly for the better. The Conservative Earl was undoubtedly a man of ability, but as an exponent of an imperialist and imperious policy, for which his predecessor in office, Lord Salisbury, was responsible, he was naturally looked upon with distrust. But be it said to his Lordship's credit that whenever he had an opportunity to act upon his own judgment without committing his Government, he shewed much good sense. If the Vernacular Press Act has proved a dead letter, it was not a little owing to his salutary influence. If the new system of appointment of natives to the Civil Service by nomination was at all ushered into practical existence, it was not a little due to his direct interference. If a policy of rigorous retrenchment was forced upon the Government of India, it was traceable to his decided views upon the subject. He had a worthy colleague in the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Stanhope, who represented the India Office in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Hartington, the new Secretary of State, however, stands forth as the champion of righteous principles in the administration of Indian affairs. The heir of the second wealthiest landlord in England he naturally occupies a high position in English society; he was offered the premiership on the fall of the Beaconsfield Ministry, but in deference to Mr. Gladstone's transcendental abilities, and acknowledged leadership of the Liberal party he declined the honor and accepted the Indian Secretaryship, thus attaching an importance to India which could not but be most pleasing to us. It now remains to be seen what the Marquis will do for the dumb millions of India. He has the reputation of being a very able, large-hearted and conscientious man, but also of being indolent and apathetic. We must, however, do him the justice to say that he did admirably as the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. He shewed an industry, patience, tact and judgment, which have marked him out as the leader of the Liberal Party in the absence of Mr. Gladstone. The Noble Marquis has not yet done much for India, but he is being just initiated into the mysteries of the Indian Government. In India the old Government has nearly gone out. It was Sir Andrew Clarke's turn to go out first. His office had been created by the *zid* of Lord Salisbury. Lord Northbrook was then the Viceroy of India, and his Lordship did not see the slightest necessity for this new appanage to the patronage of the Secretary of State. But Lord Salisbury was obdurate and he got Parliament to sanction the new appointment. Sir Andrew Clarke was selected for it, and he bought a high reputation as an Engineer and administrator. For five years he held the office of Public Works Minister, but he did absolutely nothing except counting his pay. He wrote some excellent minutes on the overgrowth of the Public Works establishment, but he fell in with Lord Salisbury's scheme of Cooper's Hill College, which tended only to overburden the establishment at the sacrifice of the just interests of the children of the soil. When the Secretary of State sent out peremptory orders for reduction and retrenchment he in consultation with Sir John Strachey propounded a scheme of retirement for Public Works officers, which we fear has thrown an additional burden upon the Indian Exchequer. Being convinced of the inutility of the new minister Lord Cranbrook ordered his abolition, and this was one of the last good acts of the Conservative ministry in connection with India. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot followed Sir Andrew Clarke. Brought up in the benighted Presidency Sir Alexander Arbuthnot could not stand the blaze of public opinion in Bengal ; it was to that weakness we must attribute his support of that retrogade and repressive measure, the Vernacular Press Act. Otherwise Sir Alexander was a man of enlightened views and generous sympathies. He had distinguished himself in Madras chiefly by his labours in the Education Department. He has been succeeded by Mr. Gibbs of the Bombay Civil Service, who has the reputation of being a scholar, a friend to education, and a sympathiser of the people. On the accession of the new ministry Lord Lytton resigned, and left this country about the middle of the year. No other Viceroy within our memory had quitted the Indian shores so little regretted by the people as his Lordship. Personally he was the picture of a gentleman, polite, frank, conciliatory, and generous, but as a ruler he shewed some of the worst qualities of an oriental despot. He sought to rule India with an iron hand, to repress liberty of thought and speech, to make aggressive and unrighteous war, to burden the country with a heavy load of taxation, and to cover the defects and deficiencies of administration by pomp and circumstance. We repeat what we wrote on the eve of his retirement from this country. If he had more faith in his own judgment and less in Sir John Strachey's, if he had been less imaginative and more practical, less ambitious and more moderate, less aggressive and more prudent, less theatrical and more real, less diplomatic and more direct, less Continental and truly more English, he would have undoubtedly made a successful ruler of the millions, whose destinies were committed to his charge. Lord Lytton did not leave India without some recognition of the services he rendered to his party as a willing tool in the execution of their blatant and unrighteous policy. An Earldom was bestowed upon him, but to a man of conscience this would be a poor compensation for the forfeiture of popular regard and sympathy. His Lordship has been succeeded by a nobleman, who was at one time a Cabinet minister and a Secretary of State for India. As the London *Spectator* wrote at the time of his appointment "some thirty of the ablest men in England have, during thirty years, selected Lord Ripon for the office, have approved his promotion, and have lamented his retirement from active politics." Lord Ripon's first six months' work, necessarily short and inadequate, shews that the confidence reposed in his Lordship has not been misplaced. Only last week we gave our impressions of the present Viceroy, and we will not repeat them. It is enough to say that no other Indian Viceroy had within the first six months of his career gained so much respect and sympathy from all classes of the Indian community as Lord Ripon has done. We offer him our sincere and hearty congratulations on his restoration to health, and also our heart-felt gratitude for the high sense of duty which he has shewn by continuing in his post, notwithstanding the untoward circumstances, which it was feared at one time, would lead him to resign. Soon after Lord Lytton's departure another member of the Indian Cabinet also resigned. He was a martyr to his overweening loyalty to his chief, we allude to Sir Edwin Johnson. A soldier by training he did not understand the tangled web of diplomacy and finance. When the long hole in the Budget in consequence of ridiculously low estimates of the Affghan War expenditure was discovered,responsibility as a matter of course was thrown upon Sir Edwin Johnson as the War Minister, he chivalrously accepted it. The result was that he was obliged to retire. If he had made known to the public all that he knew of the subject, we fear it would have followed hard with Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, but he preferred to take the whole blame to himself. Sir John Strachey could not stay longer after the collapse of the Lytton Ministry. He left the shores of Bombay about Xmas time. In a recent issue we reviewed his career with such fullness that it is not necessary for us to say more

about him. We can only say that with his departure from India an incubus has been removed. The country now breathes freely. Happily his successor is one, who was identified with one of the most beneficent administrations of India. We sincerely hope that Major Baring, the new Finance Minister, will bring back the days of Lord Northbrook and all that was good under his Lordship's administration. Thus during the past year the Indian Cabinet was remodelled. In Bombay there was a change in the head of the Government. Allured by the attractions of a Parliamentary career Sir Richard Temple resigned before his time, but he was disappointed. A statue was voted to him by the Bombay public, but the heart of the people was not with him. He has been succeeded by Sir James Fergusson, who seems to be already within the clutches of the Bombay Civilians. The administration of the Duke of Buckingham expired at about the close of the year. His Grace stood high in the estimation of the people of Madras for his lofty principles, broad views and generous sympathies, and they did not fail to testify their respect and gratitude to him in a fitting manner. He has been succeeded by Mr. Adam, the "whip" of the Liberal party, we hope he will bring his rare faculty of organization to bear on the administration of his Presidency.

AFFGHANSTHAN.

The year began in Kabul with a double Reign of terror, the first was enacted by the Affghan troops, and the second was enacted under the orders of General Roberts. The Kabul correspondent of the *Pioneer* wrote, "every house belonging to Sirdars known to favour the British has been *looted*, and in the bazars all shops are gutted except those of the Mahomedans. Doors and windows broken in; walls knocked down; all wood-work destroyed; floors dug up, and property carried off: these are the signs of the Reign of Terror lately instituted among the Kizil Bashes and Hindus." Let us turn to the other side of the shield. The same correspondent wrote: "The villages contain many men who fought against us, and hereafter we shall visit them with our flying column. Every village within five or ten miles of the city will be burnt, and it is only by these stern reprisals that we shall no longer give them an opportunity of abusing our consideration." Lord Lytton in his New Year's Day speech gracefully said: "Gentlemen, it is my most earnest hope that the completeness of the success recently achieved by General Roberts may tend to the prevention of further bloodshed, by promoting the submission of the *enemy*, facilitating the gradual pacification of the country and thus enabling General Roberts to exercise that clemency, which the British Government must ever desire to extend to a defeated *foe*." But what were the actual facts? The Press Commissioner's message of the 9th January was: "The fifteen men who were executed at Kabul before the publication of General Roberts' amnesty of the 26th, were all found guilty, either of having been concerned in the massacre of the Resident and party or of the murder of our wounded soldiers, or of treacherous attacks on soldiers." Again: "the Affghans proved to have shared *in the late rising* will be executed as rebels *de facto* against the Government of the country being warned by the Proclamation of October 1st at Kabul." An English Judge, who could not contain his indignation, thus addressed a morning contemporary on the subject: "In the name of civilization, I appeal to Lord Lytton as the representative of the great English nation to redeem his pledge, and put an end to this murderous quibbling. Rebels! Constructive treason by Proclamation to the *de facto* Government of a belligerent invader! Glyn and Maynard would have been ashamed of such a plea. The head of the Government describes them, and properly, as enemies; the Provost Marshal in the field executes them as traitors." Happily the public voice was strong enough to arrest the ruthless hand of the slaughterer. After the re-establishment of the English Garrison in Kabul our Government evidently saw the futility of carrying on the war further. They were in search of a man, strong enough to hold his own in Affghansthan. Mr. Griffin, the Punjab Secretary, was commissioned on this errand. He thus announced the policy of our Government at a demi-official meeting of the Sirdars. "That there was no intention of Government to permanently annex Affghansthan or to hold any portions of it, other than those which were necessary for the strategical protection of its frontier; that Government had finally decided against Yakub Khan, who had proved unfaithful to his treaty engagements, and that under no circumstances should he return to Affghansthan; that Government had further decided that it was expedient to divide Affghansthan again into provinces as was formerly the case; that Kandahar and possibly Herat would not again be united to Kabul; that the British Government was anxious to obtain the true opinion of the people of Affghansthan with reference to the succession to the provinces of Kabul and Turkestan but not to the ruler, who would be chosen; who must be one who would be both strong enough to hold his own firmly so as to ensure tranquility on the borders of British India, and also be a friend of the British Government and of its friends and allies in Affghanstan." This programme meant nothing less than a partition of Affghansthan, and as might be expected it was scouted by the Affghans. At a formal durbar of the Sirdars the programme was somewhat modified. No mention of Herat was made in Mr. Griffin's manifesto, but the Affghans were not at all pacified. On the contrary they had recourse to arms again. They gave a tough fight to General Stewart about two marches south of Ghuzni, and if they had had a sufficient number of guns, we fear they would have given a different account of their valour. Fighting, however, went on, and at one time there was great anxiety felt for General Stewart's force in consequence of delay in General Ross's brigade in joining it. The Affghans were ultimately defeated, but the snake was scotched but not killed. In the meantime came the news of the General Election in the United Kingdom and of the change of the Ministry. The Ministry that had waged the Affghan war had gone out, and the party that had opposed it had come into power. The table was now turned. The new Government determined to give up the contest and to make over Affghansthan to a "strong" Ruler without any condition. Accordingly the negotiations with Abdur Rahman were pushed on by Mr. Griffin. The Liberal Government also did not lose time in announcing its policy with regard to Affghansthan. Lord Hartington declared in Parliament that "the objects of the Government so far as Kabul was concerned, were mainly two, *viz.* to bring the actual military operations to a close and to leave behind us when the main body of the troops retires in the autumn, something like a prospect of settled Government." His Lordship also stated that the Liberal Government did not view with favour the arrangement made in regard to Kandahar; but that the engagements which have been entered into and to which the honour of the country was pledged must be respected. In the opinion of the present Government, no settlement of Kandahar would be satisfactory, which would make the permanent occupation of the place by a large British force a necessity. His Lordship continued that Lord Ripon will examine the Kandahar question from this point of view. His Lordship added that the treaty of Gundamuck had ceased to exist with the massacre of the British Embassy on the 3rd of July 1879. What the Secretary of State said was actually done. After protracted negociations Abdur Rahman accepted British terms. This happy result was thus explained by Mr. Lepel Griffin at a Durbar held by General Stewart: "The course of events having placed Abdur Rahman in a position which fulfils the wishes and expectations of the Government, the Viceroy and the Government of the Queen-Empress are pleased to announce that they publicly recognise Abdur Rahman, grandson of the illustrious Ameer Dost Mahomed, as Ameer of Cabul. It is to Government a source of satisfaction that the tribes and chiefs have preferred a distinguished member of the Barakzai family, who is a renowned soldier, wise and experienced; his sentiments towards the British are most friendly, and as long as his rule shows that he is animated by these sentiments he cannot fail to receive support of the British Government." This declaration was made in August. Abdur Rahman was formally installed on the *guddi*. It would appear that no formal engagement was made with him, but a general understanding was come to. The new Amir was to be absolute master within his own dominions. Ample concessions were made to him. Money subsidy was given to him; the guns taken by our troops were restored to him, and the fortifications in Sherpore allowed to remain intact. But before the evacuation of Kabul had commenced there occurred a terrible disaster at Kandahar. That disaster naturally enough caused the greatest alarm both in India and in England. The Affghan drama had been nearly brought to a close, when this accident seemed to throw all calculations into confusion. The garrison at Kandahar was besieged and it was feared that the sun of British arms in Affghansthan had gone down. But happily Abdur Rahman's faith in the British standard had remained unshaken. So the plan of the evacuation of the armies of Kabul was duly executed. Two columns were formed, one under General Roberts and the other under General Stewart. The first proceeded to Kandahar, and the second returned India-ward. Reinforcements also went to Kandahar from India. General Roberts has fully justified the public expectation. His march from Kabul to Kandahar, without a single hitch, was itself a great triumph. On arrival he struck a blow at Ayub Khan, which proved eminently successful. The honor of British arms was now avenged. The Affghan drama was now brought to a close. It is not necessary to recount here our gains and losses from this bloody affair, but we cannot conclude this chapter of the year's history without fixing the responsibility of the war. That question has been conclusively settled in a minute of Sir Erskine Perry, which it was our privilege to publish, and which is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the Affghan war. Sir Erskine says: "The fact is, and it cannot be too distinctly noted, that the idea of an extended frontier emanated not from Government, but from the authorities in India, and this idea, it may be clearly established, has led us into all our present troubles, and, if not distinctly repudiated by the Home Government, may lead us into still greater troubles and perhaps involve our Indian possessions in financial and political ruin." Sir Erskine Perry then quotes official documents chapter and verse and gives dates showing that the idea of the scientific frontier emanated not from the Home Government but from Lord Lytton, or rather from his ambitious Military Secretary, Sir George Colley. Sir Erskine Perry has done a service to the cause of truth by marshalling the documentary evidence in support of his statement. We wish the fact to be clearly understood because there had been much misunderstanding about it. It was generally believed that Lord Lytton had proved a pliant tool in the hands of Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield, but it is now clear that it was he who had carried his august masters by the nose. The Affghan campaign being now at an end it affords us not a little satisfaction to notice that the bravery, skill, devotion and loyalty of the Native troops had shone conspicuously throughout, that the loyal co-operation of the Native chiefs and princes was equally conspicuous, and that last though not the least the enterprising spirit of the Bengali was no less marked, he was seen at almost every post of danger, shirking no duty and fearing nothing.

POLITICAL.

DURING the year there was no event of a political character of an unusual significance except the Affghan question. The Naga expedition, which cost some powder and shot, blood and treasure, was brought to a close without much trouble, though at the commencement the Nagas seemed to be a little too confident. The Commissariat as usual was inefficient, and the people, whose misfortune it was to compose the expedition, suffered grievously at the outset. The future of the Naga frontier is still undecided. The Rumpa rebellion in the Madras Presidency was successfully suppressed during the past year. A bubble has appeared on the calm waters of Bengal

politics in the shape of a small excitement among the Sonthals, but it need not cause any anxiety or alarm. The imagination of these simple children of the wood had been wrought upon by a religious mendicant and by some perverse Policemen and cunning Census officers. The Fakir had told them that they should kill their pigs and chickens, if they wished to get to heaven, and, as they nursed an idea of political supremacy some day, that the country up to the border of the Ganges belonged to them and that the white man had no business there. The Police and census men were looked upon as agents of British oppression. In this way their minds had been influenced, and some of them talked bigly enough. Fortunately Sir Ashley Eden was at the head of the Bengal Government. He knew well the temper of the people, and at once issued orders to deal with them gently. The Fakir has been arrested, and some of the ringleaders also put into *hajut*. The Census rules have been modified and relaxed. In the meantime armed Police has been moved to three or four subdivisions in the districts, backed by two companies of the Native Infantry. There were no symptoms of overt action when the year closed.

The relations of our Government with the Native States have been of the old stereotyped character. Nothing of an unusual description occurred during the past year except a fit of loyalty on the part of the Native Princes, some of whom have subscribed a lakh or half a lac each for the benefit of the sick and suffering among the survivors of the soldiers and their followers, who had gone to the Affghan war. The object is doubtless humane and laudable, but it should be borne in mind that as often as the exchequers of the Native States are touched for the sake of maintaining their pomp and vanity in British territories or furthering public objects in those territories, their own subjects suffer, and this is what we do protest against. Of the Native States, which attracted the greatest notice during the past year, Kashmir occupied the foremost place. Firstly, it was said that it had neglected its duty to its people in connection with the local famine. This charge coming as it did from the partizans of a Government, which had by its benevolent policy killed from three to five millions of people during the famine of 1877-78, seemed to us to be a cruel mockery. Secondly, a *hocus pocus* story was cooked up attributing some heartless murders to some officials of the Kashmir State in connection with the administration of famine relief. Thirdly, it was said that suspicious Russian correspondence had been traced to the court of Kashmir. Fourthly, the late Gilgit outbreak was ascribed to the oppressions of the Maharaja, who it was said ought to be held responsible for the temper of the inimical border tribes. None of these charges has, however, stood the test of proof, and so they had to be abandoned one by one. The primary object of this agitation against the Kashmir state seems to be annexation. The Valley of Roses is too lovely and too valuable to be left to a native Prince, but we believe the great British nation will not hear of annexation on any pretext whatever. The relations of our Government with other native states have been of the usual routine. The Rajputana and Central India States are running their appointed courses without much fuss or noise. Their subjects are, however, reaping the benefits of the Salt convention of their chiefs with the British Government. They are made to pay a duty for the consumption of salt, which they had never paid before. To them this is one of the beneficent results of British paramountcy. Rajputana lost during the past year one of its main pillars in the person of the Maharaja of Jeypore. Enlightened, honorable, sensible and munificent the Maharaja was a model prince, and was justly popular among his subjects. He was also highly esteemed by all whether European or Native, who knew him. Another Native State also lost its ruler—we allude to Travancore. The late Maharaja was a well-educated English scholar, full of noble wishes and aspirations, and conscious of his high responsibilities. He has been succeeded by a prince, who in his own way not a little resembles the late Prince Albert in his love of science and literature.

FINANCIAL.

The financial history of British India during the past year was a puzzle. It went up like a rocket and came down like a stick. Sir John Strachey in submitting his Budget statement in February last stated that the revenues of 1879-80 would amount to £67,583,000 or £3,021,000 more than the original estimate, and that the ordinary expenditure to £67,464,000 or £1,507,000 more than was estimated. Thus instead of the estimated deficit of £1,395,000 there would be a surplus of £119,000. The strain upon the finances during the preceding year was so great that the Budget Resolution of the Government of India announced that "the insurance provided against future famines has virtually ceased to exist; and the difficulties in the way of fiscal and commercial and administrative reform have been greatly aggravated." It was added, "nor can it be any way assumed that the evil will not continue and go on increasing. Under such circumstances it is extremely difficult to follow any settled financial policy; for the Government cannot even approximately tell what income will be required to meet the necessary expenditure of the State." Could any thing be more humiliating than this confession? But all this gloom had disappeared. Sir John now stated: "When the Financial Statement for 1879-80 was published a year ago, we were far from foreseeing the extraordinary improvement which was about to take place in our financial position, and which we now perceive had even then commenced. The loss caused by the great disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver had reached alarming proportions, and there was nothing to re-assure us regarding the future. We were engaged in war; the surplus which we considered necessary to protect the country against the financial consequences of famine had disappeared; our estimates, apart from the war, showed a surplus of only £605,000. We decided, however (to quote the words of the last Financial Statement), that it was "wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the surplus by which it was hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided." Sir John continued: "I see nothing to be ashamed of in our want of foresight. I do not see how we were to know that there would be a great improvement in the exchange, which would last through nearly the whole year, and which in spite of an increase in our remittances, would better our position by £760,000; that our opium estimate, which we had taken at a higher amount than, with one exception, it had ever been taken at before, would prove, taking both sides of the Account, to be too low by £1,900,000; that in consequence of the most favourable season which India has known for many years, the increased prosperity of the people, and other causes, every great branch of the public income would show an increase; that we should get £450,000 more from Land Revenue, £335,000 more from salt, and so on." So spoke Sir John, and we honestly thought that if he was to blame at all, it was for want of prevision. We did not, however, for a moment suspect that Sir John was simply paltering with the public—that he was presenting them a Dead Sea apple, all bright outside, and all rotten within. How persuasive and eloquent he was! He said that the revenues for 1880 were estimated at £66,746,000 and the ordinary expenditure at £66,329,000, surplus, £417,000. He laid particular stress upon the Affghan War expenditure. He said, "whether the war has been just and necessary, iniquitous and foolish, it has now to be carried on and paid for and my present duty is confined to showing how the Government proposes to meet the obligations which whether rightly or wrongly incurred, cannot now be avoided." He then went on and appealed to Indian patriotism. Addressing the Viceroy Sir John said: "If, My Lord, India is ever to have a separate national existence, she must have self-respect and self-reliance, and I am sure that Indian patriots, who with perfect loyalty to British rule, may nevertheless have, as they may rightly have, visions and aspirations of a distant future of another kind, ought to be the first to declare that their magnificent country shall bear its own burdens.

India expects justice from England, but does not ask for charity." And these rounded periods were struck off with such a glow of enthusiasm because Sir John felt secure in the financial position of the State. The surplus was so large that it would not be necessary either to borrow money or to levy a new tax for the purpose of meeting the Affghan war expenses. Referring to Affghan war estimates Sir John Strachey spoke in the following emphatic terms: "According to our present accounts and estimates, the net cost of the war from 1878-79 to the end of 1880-81 will be about 9¼ millions of which about 3¾ millions is for the railways, and 5½ millions for military operations. The estimates of the cost of the war must of course be to a great extent speculative; but they have been prepared with much care; and their accuracy up to the present time is highly creditable to Major Newmarch and the Military Department. There is no reason to suppose that they err on the side of being too low." This was said at the latter end of February, but six weeks did not elapse when Sir John discovered that he was sadly mistaken. The discovery was, however, not made by him first, but was made by Mr. Gladstone. It was, however, stated in the Government of India despatch on the subject, "before the middle of March, we became uneasy at the unexpectedly large demands upon our frontier treasuries; and not being satisfied with the result of a summary investigation of the causes, we instituted a fresh enquiry into the cost of the war, which has brought to light the fact that the aggregate net disbursements from our treasuries to the Military Department, since the beginning of the operations, have so much exceeded the normal payments to that department as to suggest strong doubts of the correctness of its estimates of the cost of the war." The question is why was the Budget, which was due on the 31st March, hurried through in February. But let that pass. The Parliamentary Blue-book on Affghan war estimates threw a lurid light on the whole subject. Mr. Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary of State for India, wrote a note, in which he made the following remarks: "So satisfied did the Government of India appear to be with their estimates, that they not only remitted certain export duties, and unanimously resolved to abandon the proposed extension of the License Tax, but they also refused to borrow any thing at all even in aid of the capital expenditure upon productive Public Works, and they passed forward as a charge upon the revenue of the year, an extensive system of frontier railways." Mr. Stanhope then laid stress on Lord Lytton's contradiction of Mr. Gladstone's charge of falsification of Affghan War accounts by the Government of India. On the 12th of March there was a debate in the House of Commons on the cost of the Affghan war, when he took occasion in answer to Mr. Gladstone to deny the statement that the full cost of the war had not been put forward and said that he believed that the Government of India had put forward as honestly as any Government could every item of expenditure that could possibly be included in the cost. Mr. Stanhope continued: "Up to that time no information either public or private, had reached us which tended to show that the estimates for the war would be exceeded and it was only on the 17th of March that the first note of alarm was sounded, in a telegram from the Viceroy which stated. 'Opening balance 14 crores estimate only; remains to be seen whether it will be realized. . . . . We have to meet constant military drain, ultimate aggregate amount of which, quite uncertain.' Even this telegram as it referred only to an increase in our drawings from 40 to 45 lacs did not seem to be very serious. At this time the annual migration to Simla was commencing and Sir John Strachey has already left Calcutta. On the 23rd of March we heard further "cost of war still quite uncertain" and on the 8th of April outgoing from our treasury for the war very alarming, far exceeding estimate." The Government of India was so alarmed by the drain upon the exchequer on account of Affghan War expenses that it pressed the Secretary of State to reduce his monthly drawings. In fact it was on the two horns of a dilemma, in the

first place it had given the public a Prosperity Budget and promised not to borrow, in the second place its balances were rapidly declining so that it could not meet at the same time the demands from Affghansthan and from the Secretary of State. Lord Cranbrook addressed a scathing despatch to the Government of India from which we make the following extract :

"So sanguine were you of the adequacy of this estimate that you determined not to proceed with the revision of the License Taxes which had been proposed to me as tending to remove certain inequalities felt to be injurious and had received my cordial sanction, and you abandoned the measure, notwithstanding some urgency on my part, because you stated that in the flourishing state of your finances, neither your Excellency nor any member of your Government was prepared to proceed with that part of it which involved fresh taxation. You further determined to remit the export duties on certain articles, and you resolved on the unusual step of meeting, during a time of war an expenditure of £3,312,000 for productive public works, without resorting to the money market for a loan. At the same time you informed me that you had deliberately determined to face any inconvenience resulting from the depletion of your balances, in order that you might announce so satisfactory an evidence of the sound state of your finances.

In reliance on these assurances, statements were made in Parliament on the part of Her Majesty's Government in the full belief that the expectation of a surplus rested on a sure basis. Yet on the 13th of March or less than three weeks from the time when your statement had been laid before the public with so much confidence your Government found itself unable to meet the usual drawings at this time of year; on the 17th of March you telegraphed regarding the constant military draining which the ultimate aggregate amount was quite uncertain and on the 23rd you informed me that you had been obliged to form reserves and to accumulate immediately six months' supplies for troops in field in consequence of which it was impossible to fulfil your undertaking to meet the wants of the Home Treasury. It further appears that the estimate of £2090000 was so utterly inadequate for the war expenditure to be incurred beyond that provided for 1879-80 that by the end of May a sum of nearly £25,000,000 has to be met in excess of that for which you had made provision."

This was the position to which the Government of India was reduced by the financial genius of Sir John Strachey. The consequence has been that the public have lost all faith in the statements and utterances of the Government of India. Compare the declarations of Sir John Strachey in his Budget statement for 1879-80 with those he made in the same for 1880-81, and the disclosures contained in the despatches on Affghan War estimates, and then say whether the public are not perfectly justified in withholding their faith from the Government of India. It will cost the new Viceroy and the new Finance Minister not a little to re-establish public confidence.

The cotton policy of Sir John Strachey was subjected to a severe test last year. The exemption of cotton goods containing yarns of no higher number than 30s. has led manufacturers in England to intermix yarns of higher number and thus evade the duty. The Government of Bengal with a view to protect the revenue sought to enforce the law, but as might be expected Manchester raised a hue and cry, and Sir John Strachey before he left made a compromise and has practically sanctioned the fraud practised. We pity Major Baring for the legacy which his predecessor has left him in this matter. Notwithstanding the blunders of Sir John Strachey the credit of the Indian Government we are glad to note, stood high during the year. The new four and half per cent. loan was taken up at a premium by a Syndicate of French capitalists, and from that day the Government Securities have stood high in the market. The Fours went up to a premium. Even the new 3½ Indian loan opened in England has been received most favourably. A London paper says: "The abundance of unemployed capital showed itself in the very great rush of applications for the new Indian Three-and-a-Half per Cent Loan. The issue was three and-a-half millions, the applications were for fourteen and-a-half millions; and so highly appreciated are these bonds that the applicants offered about 4 per cent. above par for the privilege of allotment. Never before has India been able to place loans to such advantage." This is, indeed, a very good sign.

The Army Commission forwarded their report during the past year. We have not seen the details of these recommendations, but it is stated that while they have suggested some organic changes, they have not proposed to reduce the numerical strength of the Military forces of India. The reductions they recommend if carried out would amount to about a million and a quarter per annum. Strange to say that the Home Government has not yet done any thing in the matter. It would seem as if the cry of economy has been lost in the desert air.

Before Sir John Strachey laid down the seals of office he reorganized the Accounts Department. The new scheme makes a broad distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted officers of Government, the former to be employed in the higher ranks and the latter in the ministerial grades. If there was any department in which Indian talent could be well fostered, it was the Accounts Department, for the Indian is by instinct as it were an accountant, but the late Finance Minister missed that opportunity to show some sympathy with the children of the soil. He might well have abolished the old distinction between the covenanted and uncovenanted services, and thrown open the door to all comers, provided they possessed the necessary qualifications. At any rate he ought in common courtesy to have reserved the task of reorganizing the department to his successor. It is Major Baring, who will have to work with the tools, and he ought to have been allowed the opportunity of deciding on the method on which his tools should be selected.

The License tax was placed on a new footing. Sir John Strachey had at first proposed to include the officials and professional men within the scope of taxation, but he was evidently not equal to a contest with these powerful sections of the community, and had therefore to draw in his horns. On the strength of the supposed surplus, the area of taxation was not extended; on the other hand the minimum of taxable income was raised to Rs. 500. This exemption has undoubtedly afforded relief to a large number of poor tax-payers, but in practice many, whose earnings are much less than Rs. 500 per annum, have been included by over-zealous assessors. The oppressions of the License tax have somewhat decreased, but enough is still done which renders both the tax and the Government which levies it hateful to the people. Strange to say the greatest oppressions are being practised in the heart of the capital. As we have repeatedly said a direct tax is not suited to the circumstances of this country.

LEGISLATIVE.

Last year the legislative machine, we are glad to state, was less active. Mr. Whitley Stokes took leave for six months, and we must confess the empire was not the worse for his absence. Indeed, it would be better, if the Law Member would visit the glimpses of the moon less frequently. The codification fever we are sorry to say is not yet over. A Committee was appointed in 1879 to report on his codification Bills; as Mr. Stokes was President of the Committee, he got his colleagues to accept his scheme. The Committee admit that "in its larger sense of a general assemblage of all the laws of a community no attempt has as yet been made in this country to satisfy the conception of a Code. The time for its realization has manifestly not arrived. The rapid changes going on in social relations make it difficult to appreciate the exact extent to which laws of even a limited scope have furthered or retarded progress." The ideas of the Committee are however, lost in a cloud-land of words. They remark: "The impressions received from a study and application of one branch of the law cannot be cast off in expounding and applying another; nor is it possible that really just and philosophical conceptions of law as an organic structure should gain possession of the minds of the community, or even of the legal profession, unless the minor generalizations embodied in particular laws centre in higher generalizations drawn from the elementary truths of human nature and experience." Again: "Nothing less, perhaps, than an infallible prescience of events, together with a power and precision of language not yet vouchsafed to man, would enable a legislature to construct a system of laws involving in all its ramifications no inconsistency or want of adaptation to its intended purposes; but that affords no reason why the inevitable shortcomings should be aggravated by inattention." But is there any "inattention" in matters of legislation in India? On the contrary is there not too much attention, too much activity, from the effects of which the people are suffering? The Secretary of State has conditionally passed the scheme of codification. He will evidently await the expression of public opinion on each Bill. The codification mania is not, however, confined to Mr. Whitley Stokes. The Bengal Government is also seized with it. The reader is aware that for some years past the Rent question as it is called had been pressing in Bengal. The landlords complained that they met with great difficulty in realizing rent as well as in settling it, and that the difficulties they laboured under had been aggravated by the imposition of the obligation upon them to collect the cesses for Government. The justice of the complaint was admitted, and the Government promised to give them the much-needed facilities. Several bills had been framed, but none gave general satisfaction. At last it was thought that a general revision of the Rent law would simplify matters, and a Commission was accordingly appointed to revise it. The Commission have by no means been unanimous in making their recommendations; indeed, the difference of opinion is so great that sometimes it is difficult to trace the actual paternity of particular provisions. The land question of Bengal is certainly the most difficult question for the Government to deal with, but there has been much ignorant, superfluous, capricious, and high-handed legislation on the subject, prompted doubtless by good and benevolent motives, but practically attended with evil consequences. Social harmony, progress and happiness cannot be wholly moulded by the hard hits of the legislative anvil; there are many circumstances and influences which are beyond the ken and influence of the legislature, moving the currents of social life, swaying the relations between property, capital, intelligence and labour, and contributing to that *summum bonum*, which is called in the aggregate human happiness. If the Tree of Knowledge brought evil into the world, the same is true of the pretended knowledge which our later legislators thought they had acquired of the tangled web of the landed system of Bengal. The more they have meddled, the more they have muddled, and we fear the same will be the result of the labours of the Rent Law Commission, unless the Government takes good care to moderate the effervescence of their enthusiasm. The Bill of the Rent Commission is revolutionary and confiscatory, it has naturally created great alarm throughout the country, and the voice of opposition raised is not a feigned one. The dissatisfaction which the Bill has evoked is real, sincere, and widely felt. Already there has been great stir in the country. The Commission flatter themselves with the notion that their Bill will realize "paradise upon earth;" what may be in the womb of futurity it is not for us, poor mortals! to divine, but this much we can say that its very appearance has been the cause of much irritation and antagonism. The Lieutenant-Governor seems to be alive to the mischievous tendencies of the Bill, and His Honor has therefore thought it necessary to give an assurance through the British Indian Association that considerable modifications will be made in the substantive and procedure portions of the Bill. With regard to other legislative measures they do not call for much remark. The country had a narrow escape from the Factories Bill, but we fear the sword is simply hanging and will fall some day or other. The only important measure passed by the Bengal Council was the consolidation of the Cess Acts.

GENERAL.

There was not much in the local administration of the different provinces during the year, which would arrest the attention of the historian. Under the new decentralization system the local Governments have secured some independence in the disposal of local matters, and the routine of their actions was not disturbed. But the *ticcadari* system, as Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore christened it, is working mischief in other ways. The Government of India, though it has nominally given financial independence to the provinces, has not practically released its hold upon them. It seeks to squeeze as much money from them as it can to the starvation of local works and local objects, and the local Govern-

ments in their turn has been squeezing the local funds, particularly the municipal funds, as much as possible. This feature in local administration is chiefly visible in Bengal. In this province charges have been thrown upon the municipal funds, which ought in common fairness to be met from the provincial revenues. The lines on which local administration is carried on in the different provinces do not differ much, though the spirit is different. For instance, in Bengal the patriarchal spirit is less active than in the other provinces. Here some deference is shewn to public opinion, to law, and to the traditions of Government. In Bombay the spirit of that Government is also progressive, but there this spirit is more manifest in the capital than in the districts. Bombay is a large commercial city, and the local community is much distinguished by intelligence, public spirit, and independence. The local Government, therefore, feels the necessity of acting in unison with the public sentiment, though this is not always the case, but matters are differently managed in the districts. It was only the other day Poona, an advanced city, applied for local self-government, but its prayer was refused. Madras is less advanced than Bengal and Bombay, and its Government is, therefore, less progressive, but there seems to be a sort of jealousy between the Government of Madras and the Government of India, and in this feeling there is safety for the people. While the Government of India promulgated the new Press Law throughout the country, it could not extend it to Madras, because the Madras Government was opposed to that measure. The independence claimed by Madras is not new. It was a Madras Governor, who had the courage to protest against the three tremendous taxes of Mr. Wilson. The North Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces are cast in a different mould. There the patriarchal spirit is in full vigour. It is true that English education is gradually extending in Northern India, and that the people are also slowly acquiring public spirit, but the local Governments do not seem to foster it. Assam is far behind the other provinces, and so is British Burmah, but both of them are fairly progressing. During the past year Bengal was much agitated by the new Rent Bill, which we have already noticed. The Lieutenant-Governor is accustomed to say that he has no "policy", that he does not want violent changes, that he would rather proceed on the lines laid down by his predecessors, but as regards the Rent question he does seem to have a distinct "policy," to contemplate "violent changes", to move out of the "lines" followed by his predecessors. Regarding other branches of administration His Honor's proceedings have been marked with his usual vigour and good sense. A thorough master of his situation he knows what's what and who's who, and he does not hesitate to speak out and point out, whenever occassion arises. He maintains a strong discipline among his subordinates, and his resolutions on the administration reports of the divisions shew that he lays much stress upon the local knowledge of officers, and therefore insists upon tours of inspection. He is quietly mending much in the existing system of administration. His supervision in this respect is very valuable. Last year several cases occurred in which the Lieutenant-Governor came down in sledge hammer style upon local officers for laches in the discharge of their duties. He is also jealous of the liberty of the subject, and does not countenance the Police or the Magistrates in their high-handed doings committed on the pretext of preserving order.

We have already alluded to the agitation of the Rent Question in Bengal. It was greatly spurred on by a sensational pamphlet of Mr. O'Donnell, a member of the Bengal Civil Service, entitled, "Ruin of an Indian Province." A brother of a Member of Parliament, who again is connected with the press, he contrived to get at once the ear of the press. His brother also got him the ears of the House of Commons. The Irish land question, moreover, lent an additional importance to the pamphlet. It was the subject of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India. This pamphlet has thus proved a new stimulus to the movement. In justice to Mr. O'Donnell we must say that he has made a distinction between Bengal and Behar—he has confined himself to the latter, though unfortunately he has taken no note of recent facts—but the Bengal Government in its crusade against the existing land laws makes no such distinction between Bengal and Behar.

We have neither time nor space to give a catalogue of the general events of the year. We may, however, note a few. We have at the outset alluded to the General Elections in the United Kingdom. The expenses of the elections as the reader is aware are very heavy, and it was feared that in consequence of Conservative opposition Mr. Fawcett, the sightless champion of India, might lose his seat. We are glad to state that India warmly took up his cause. The British Indian Association lent its powerful influence and a sufficient fund was raised both in Bengal and Bombay for the defrayal of Mr. Fawcett's election expenses. There was a Conference held under the auspices of the Indian Government for the redress of Railway grievances, but nothing has yet come of it. There was a talk of agricultural reform, and a sharp controversy was carried on in consequence of a scathing minute of Sir Ashley Eden on the Agricultural Department of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Hume and Mr. Buck taking up, though unsuccessfully, the issues against the valiant champion of Bengal. The municipal machine worked as usual, receiving no sympathy either from the people or from the Government. As it is conducted it is a fearful engine of hardship and oppression. In the department of education nothing new occurred, though some vitality was shewn in the Punjab. A movement was set on foot to resuscitate the Delhi College, and to unmask that sham of the Punjab University. In Bengal a plot was hatched by the Education Department to absorb the Calcutta School-Book Society, an institution of more than half a century's standing. The annexation would we fear have been completed long ere this but for the firmness of some Native members. Sir Ashley Eden's Technical College at Shibpore was fairly established during the past year. The question of a Court language of Behar has been at last settled. Nagri or Hindi will take the place of Urdu or Persian. The order of Government on the subject has as might be expected caused much dissatisfaction among the Mahomedan amla, who have managed to keep up an agitation. Last autumn the Lieutenant-Governor made a tour through the Behar districts, and the malcontents against this order made strong representations to His Honor on the subject, but Sir Ashley Eden explained to them the necessity of the reform. The tour was a great success, Sir Ashley met with an ovatiou wherever he went, During the year there were some deaths among pilgrims at the Cheyt mela at Deoghur. This accident led the Lieutenant-Governor to make an enquiry into the working of the Lodging Houses Act at that station, and it was discovered that the fault lay with the local officers. An independent enquiry was made by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the result we hear is the imposition of a light lodging-house tax of two annas per head. The Report of the Famine Commission was published during the year. We have discussed it in detail in a series of articles, and will not therefore repeat what we have already said. Considerable agitation was made during the year on the subject of Eurasian education. Sir Ashley Eden has taken a sensible view of it. Sir George Couper made some pertinent observations upon it at a recent school exhibition. In Bombay the local Government has strained its relations with the local municipality in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act. In Assam the people were much agitated by the local Rates Bill. The political Associations in different parts of the country were in full swing during the year. They made petitions to Parliament regarding many matters of importance. The British Indian Association petitioned Parliament for a Royal Commission of Enquiry. Although the prayer was not granted, the feeling in well-informed quarters in England was in favour of it. Among other public movements we may note those of the Irish Famine Relief Fund and the Patriotic Fund. Liberal subscriptions have poured in in aid of both these funds. During the past year there were, we are sorry to observe, signs of antagonism between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The Moradabad case, and the cow-killing cases at Mirzapur, Bhaugulpore, and Sealdah all point to a sad change of feeling between these two great sections of the Indian community. We hope the Government and the local officers will throw oil over troubled waters. Literary activity was as usual unabated in Bengal, as the catalogue of the Bengal Library shews, but unfortunately the crave for the so-called dramatic literature does not seem to decrease. It was during the past year Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's magnificent work on the Antiquities of Orissa was brought to a completion. The Romanizing Mania revived during the past year at the instance of Mr. J. F. Browne, Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, but strange to say the learned Principal of the Calcutta Sanscrit College has joined it. Dr. Sircar's Science Association is steadily progressing. Its programme has been enlarged, and a new Professor has joined its staff, who lectures on Astronomy. It was honored with a visit by the late Viceroy on the eve of his departure. Religious ferment is going on. Unfortunately the Brahma Samaj is split up into three sections. Arya Samajes and Hari Sabhas are fast multiplying through the length and breadth of the land. Newspaper literature is also progressing, notwithstanding the Vernacular Press Act, which has happily become a dead letter. The question of the Durga Puja vacation, thanks to Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, Sir Ashley Eden, and Lord Lytton, was set at rest during the past year by the restoration of the holidays. A curious social question was pressed upon the Government in the shape of a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor for the use of brimless caps on public occasions, but His Honor has wisely set his face against it. Female education, widow marriage and inter-marriage are advancing. Six Bengali girls appeared at the last Entrance Examination, and scarcely a month passes when a widow marriage and inter-marriage are not recorded. In Calcutta the Municipality is working satisfactorily. The prosperous condition of the finances of the Municipality is attested by a reduction of taxation for this year. The local institutions are flourishing. The Zoo is in excellent hands. There were some marked commercial failures during the past year, notably that of the firm of Messrs. Colvin Cowie &Co. The prospects of commerce as the year approached its end were looking up. A gold mania has set in; the money market is remarkably easy. The year has closed with bumper crops; food is plentiful and the prices are falling, but fever is raging fearfully thoughout the country.

OBITURARY.

Death as usual was busy during the year. The well known John Blessington Roberts, the tribune of the people, fell a victim to the King of Terrors. Mr. Geddes, a Bengal Civilian, of the highest promise, was also cut off in the bloom of life. In Bombay a leading citizen Mr. Morarji Goculdas, a self-made man, was similarly snatched away in the spring of life. Jeypore mourns the loss of its model prince and Travancore that of its enlightened ruler. Both of them were much beloved by their subjects and highly esteemed by the British Government.

CONCLUSION.

We have given a brief retrospect of the year 1880. It is necessarily meagre and hurried. Events crowded upon events within the past twelve months. The past year, as we have said above, will mark an epoch in the history of India. It will be chiefly remembered for the termination of the Affghan War and for the sudden collapse of an administration, which owing to the ascendancy of an individual member became a bye-word throughout the country. The prospects of the New Year seem to be cheering. With a new Viceroy, whose moral qualities are his best recommendation, with almost a new Council, with abundant crops, and signs of prosperity everywhere, the New Year we hope and pray will prove a Year of Plenty and Happiness to India!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

BY THE grace of God the *Patriot* enters this day on the 28th year of its existence and the

present writer completes two decades of his editorial charge. We cannot in adequate terms express our gratitude to our readers, subscribers, and well-wishers for the steady support and liberal encouragement they have given us during the last twenty years. We thank them again one and all and wish them a Happy, Happy New Year and many many returns of the same!

WE ARE requested to mention that the Lieutenant-Governor's Garden Party fixed for this afternoon has, owing to unavoidable causes, been postponed till the 10th instant.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy is steadily progressing in health, but His Excellency is not yet strong enough to come down to Calcutta. The *Pioneer* states that "for some days past the Viceroy has been able to get up, and move about from one room to another, but he has not yet been out of doors, though his medical attendants hope that this stage may be reached in a few days more." "Meanwhile," says our contemporary, "it seems that he was a little too sanguine in fixing the 3rd of January as the date on which he would be enabled to resume his journey to Calcutta. His progress thither must be postponed somewhat longer, as he has a good deal of ground to recover yet before his strength can be considered restored.' It was rumoured that His Excellency on return to Calcutta would occupy Government House at Barrackpore. We hope this will not be the case. Barrackpore is surrounded by malarious villages, and it would be most inadvisable for the Viceroy in this state of His Excellency's health to put up there.

WE HEARTILY welcome back Major Baring to our country. He has assumed charge of the portfolio of Finance Minister. His is not a bed of roses; even if it were so, he should beware of thorns. But if sound ability, honesty of purpose, and high character contribute to success, he will certainly both deserve and command it.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON has returned from England, we hope with his health thoroughly re-established. Mr. Aitchison, his *locum tenens*, takes furlough for fifteen months. We hope we may have the satisfaction of hailing him, when he returns from leave, as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

WE WERE in error last week in stating that Lord Ripon has given his adhesion to the cry of retaining Kandahar as a British outpost. We are credibly informed that His Lordship is in favour of giving it up, and that possibly the question of its abandonment would have been decided ere this but for his unfortunate illness. We also learn that the actual expenditure of the Affghan War amounts to twelve millions and a half, and that the cost of the frontier Railways to five millions.

WE ARE glad to learn that at last Saturday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation a sensible relief was afforded to the tax-payers. The house-rate was reduced from 8 to 7½ per cent., the water-rate from 3¼ to 3 per cent., and the night-soil fees one-third of the present rate for the lowest class, and one-fourth for all classes above it all round. Ample provision has been made for all necessary and useful works. The balance of the year is estimated at Rs. 132,000, while the same for the past year at 8 per cent was estimated at Rs. 63,000. The Commissioners also voted to the present Chairman house-rent of Rs. 500 per mensem in consideration of his meritorious services. We sincerely hope that Mr. Souttar, who has well earned this increased allowance, will long enjoy it.

IN OUR last issue we said the Russian alphabet contained more than 30 letters. The exact number is 36. Of these two have been taken from the English alphabet; 12 are similar in shape to Roman letters, 7 are counterparts of Greek letters; and 16 are original, totally unconnected in shape with other European alphabets. Of the Roman letters several retain only their respective shapes, but not their sounds; thus B is pronounced V., C as S, Z., H. as N., P as R, Y as oo. R reversed as Y. Messrs "High Priest" and Co., who advocate the use of the Roman letters for the Bengali language will effect transmogrifications not unlike these.

A RUMOUR was lately circulated that the Government had in contemplation the creation of a post under the title of 'Curator of Indian Antiquarian Remains.' The project is now a *fait accompli*, and the fortunate recipient of the post is Captain Coles. We have never seen any thing important on Indian antiquities from the pen of the gallant gentleman, but we presume he is fully competent for the work. We cannot, however, help asking what was the necessity for this post when the Government has two Archæological Surveyors, with each a large staff of well paid assistants, whose only duty can be to look after those remains? Surely those who examine and report upon ancient remains can also look after their preservation. Only if they did so there would be no opportunities left for creating sinecures for the special behoof of particular individuals.

WE HAIL with pleasure the prospectus of a press organ under native management in the Punjab. It is to be called the *Tribune*, and undertakes the "three-fold duty of creating, educating, and representing Native Public Opinion." A native organ in the press is a widely felt *desideratum* in Northern India, which was admirably supplied by the late *Tribune* of Allahabad. The projected paper inherits an honored name, and we hope it will succeed in maintaining it. It will always give us great pleasure to lend it our humble support. Need we say that we wish it every success?

BABU BENODEBEHARY MULLICK has written an interesting historical drama, entitled "*Judhistir* Rajyavisaka." It was brought on the stage of the family theatre of Babus Bhuggobuttychurn Mullick and Benodebenary Mullick on last Saturday night. There was a fair gathering of the *elite* of native society on the occasion with a sprinkling of European gentlemen. The stage was gracefully decorated, and the actors generally acquitted themselves well. The parts of Durjodhun, Judhistir, Bheem and Kunchiki were well sustained. Both the brothers Babus Bhuggobuttychurn and Benodebehary Mullick were all attention to their guests.

WE HAVE had before us a specimen of a globe in Bengali by Babu Udoychand Samunta, an ex-student of the Calcutta School of Arts. It is a very good imitation, and the whole thing has been executed by him. It appears that the artist is not a new hand. He was one of the artists, who executed the lithographic illustrations for Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Antiquities of Orissa; he also prepared the woodcuts for Babu Judunath Mookerjea's Botany in Bengali, and made some drawings for Mr. Clarke, the late Inspector of Schools. The globe will make a useful addition to the library of every Bengali school.

CHIARINI's Italian Circus and Wilson's World Circus are engaged in a generous competition with each other in catering to the amusements of the public. Both of them deserve and are commanding success. The Zoogolical novelties of Chiarini's Circus are, however, a great attraction. The tamer of wild animals, Mr. Warner, is a prodigy. The success with which he has tamed the tiger, the zebra, and the bison is wonderful. He, however, came to grief one day last week in his daily attentions to the bison, but it was nothing serious. It was rumoured that he had been disabled, but to the surprise and delight of all he acted his part in the usual way in the evening. Mr. Agrati deserves great credit for the successful management of this company. Although the amphitheatre is very large, we are told that some hundreds of men come away almost every night for want of accommodation. We congratulate Mr. Chiarini on his wonderful success.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Scinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Ventnor writes: —"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby requested for a timber bridge over the Daoni river at Baragari on the Gharamara-Cheelie road in the Rungpur District, and for earthwork 1,06,86,285 c. ft. for raising and widening the road.

Timber bridge 400 ft. of 20 spans of 20 ft. each to be made of Salwood and parts exposed to the sun to be made of Teak wood.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Rungore Dated The 29th December 1880. { A. E. STALEY, *Vice-Chairman, Dist. Road Cess Committee, Rungpur.*

P. W. D.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Contractors willing to tender for repairs to Public Buildings at Dacca to be finished during the current official year can obtain further particulars from the Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

W. B. BESTIC, C. E.
Asistant Engineer.
For Ex. Engineer, Dacca Division.

FOR SALE

The durputnee right in Mouzah Kaleepahareea Coal bearing tract of upwards of 1000 Beegahs on the Right bank of Barrakur River opposite Railway Station. Tenders are invited by

MOHESH CHUNDRA BOSE.
Supt. of Messrs. Burn & Co., Jehanabad, in the Gya State Railway.

INDIAN JURIST AGENCY.

Any and every Pleader, Serishtadar, or other Person in India, who, during the month of January 1881, shall have introduced three "NEW SUBSCRIBERS" to the *Indian Jurist*, and, witkin that month, shall have forwarded the names and addresses, as also the subscriptions of such three Subscribers *for one year at. Rupees* 20 *each* to this Office, will be entitled to receive a *fourth* or *extra* copy of this Journal, GRATIS for twelve months, for his own use; or may, if preferred, retain Rupees 10 for his trouble, and then remit the balance of Rupees 50 to this Office, when a Receipt in full will be forwarded to each Subscriber.

A Commisssion of 15 per cent., or Rupees 3 out of Rupees 20, may be retained for every additional New Subscriber beyond the said three, whose subscription of Rupees 20 for 1881 shall have been pre-paid in like manner.

By "*New Subscriber*" is meant a person who was not a Subscriber during the year 1880, or any part of it.

N. B.—Cheques, Post-Office Orders, or Hoondies should be made payable to the "*Agent*," *Indian Jurist Office, Madras.*

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS AND CATS.

Will be held at the Zoological Gardens at Alipore on the 7th, 8th and 9th January 1881. Entrance forms, price Re. 1, for each animal exhibited, can be had any day and hour on application at the office of the Honorary Secretary at the Gardens.

For full particulars vide the Prospectus published in the *Englishman* dated 4th instant.

COLLEGE REUNION.

The College Reunion takes place for the third time, at the well known "Emerald Bower" of the Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. on the 4th of February next—the day after the Sarasvati Puja. The following gentlemen compose the office bearers of the Reunion, with power to add to their number.—

The Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I.
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, L. L. D., C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur C. I. E.
Babu Juggodish Nath Roy.
„ Issur Chunder Mitter Ray Bahadur.
Mr. Omesh Chunder Dutt.
Babu Baikanta Nath Bose.
Rajah Sourendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. I. E. *Honorary Secy.*
Babu Khagendranath Roy, *Honorary Asstt. Secy.*
„ Nobin Chunder Mookerjee, *Honorary Treasurer.*

Gentlemen wishing to read short poems at the Reunion should send in the same to the Assistant Secretary on or before the 15th January next. The Committee of the Reunion reserve to themselves the right of selecting poems sent for perusal. The following will be the programme of the day.

1. Instrumental music, Sarada, Setar, Sur Bahar Kanun, Nastarang, Flute, (Bengali Bansi) &c. &c.
2. Vocal music, Dhrupada, Tappa, Khagal, Kirtan &c. &c.
3. Plays, Farce, Rasas of the Hindus, with Murtti and Chundakes or Tableux and Dramatic Pieces, illustrating their character.
4. Gaib's Chess Play.
5. Sajit Chaturung *i. e.* to say living people in proper characters will represent the balls.
6. Various games such as cards, chess, dice &c. &c.

As usual, there will be proper refreshments for the assembled guests. Printed cards of admission to be had at the "Hindu Patriot" Press, the "Indian Mirror" Press, of Babu Khagendra Nath Roy, at No. 6, Juggodish Nath Roy's Lane, Simla, Calcutta and of Babu Troylucko Nath Banerjee at the Senate House. The value of a ticket is only 1 Re.

B. BANERJEE & CO.

Booksellers, Publishers, and Commission Agents.

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BOOKS.—School, College, General; English, Bengali, Sanskrit.

AGENCY.—Rs. 3-2 and 2-8 % on orders below and above 500.

Terms—Strictly cash; remittances to accompany orders.

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EXAMPLE.

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age,—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

The same Provision, if commenced.

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month;
at age 30, „ „ about Rs. 18 a month;
at age 35, „ „ about Rs. 21 a month;
at age 40, „ „ about Rs. 28 a month;
at age 45, „ „ about Rs. 41 a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, *and* 60, *and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.*

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the intended provision is made;—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

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N. B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate values, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

Now Ready, Russick Lall Sircar's Complete, Analytically Explanatory Key to the Entrance Course for 1881, full of modern grammatical and explanatory notes, bound in one vol. Price with postage Rs 2-2, to be had of the Author, at "The Cottage," No. 21 Chasadhobapara Road via Barranagore Post Office (where only money orders are to be made payable) in the North Suburbs of Calcutta, and of Dr. B. M. Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Babu's Street, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE BOOKS

ON SALE AT THE

Central Library, 57 College Street.

The Student's Guide to English, Idioms. By Bhola Nath Paul ...	Rs.	3	4
Notes on Green's Histl. Readings Pt. III By Bhola Nath Paul	„	2	2
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Solutions of Todhunter's Geoml. Problems	„	0	13

Particulars on application to Debendro Nath Ghose.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY CO.

Subject to the inspection and approval of the Government Consulting Engineer a further portion of this Tramway namely from Kurseong to Sonada will be opened for Traffic on the 15th January 1881.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Secretaries.

31st December 1880.

FOR SALE.

The Deoghur Circuit House with its out-houses viz. stable, cook room, and servants' house. The Circuit House is a substantial building, in excellent repair with terraced floor and flat terraced roof containing

One room..... ..... 36ft. × 18ft.
Two rooms each ..... 28ft. × 17ft.
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One verandah room ... 24ft. × 10ft.
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The out offices are thatched buildings.

Deoghur is 3 miles from Baidynath Station East India Railway Chord Line.

Upset price Rs. 2100; offers will be received by the Executive Engineer Bhaugulpore up to 31st January 1881 from whom further particulars and terms of sale can be learnt on application.

Bhaugulpore, 22nd December 1880.

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Purifies and Enriches the Blood; clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

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Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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Notice.

The Krishnaghur Agricultural Exhibition will open on the 3rd of February 1881 Prizes as usual will be awarded to the exhibitor of best specimens of agricultural and indigenous manufactured produce &c.

JUDONATH CHATTERJEE,
Secretary.

Krishnaghur, 11th December 1880.

NOTICE

Application has been this day made to the High Court of Calcutta in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Beerbul Panuit deceased late of Searsole in the District of Burdwan to be granted to Kissorylall Misser the constituted attorney of Thacoor Pundit the only brother and sole next of kin heir and representative of the deceased above named for the use and benefit of the said Thacoor Pundit limited until he shall obtain Letters of Administration granted to himself.

W. F. GILLANDERS,
Applicant's Proctor,
14th December 1880.

NEWADVERTISEMENT

THE HONEY FOOD.

PREPARED BY DR. H. W. MITNISH M. D. M. R.C.S. LONDON.

This is a well known preparation of the age (preferable to Cod Liver Oil and Sarsaparilla) to get strength and fat, purify the blood, improve the health and recover the life from wasting diseases.

It is agreeable to the palate, innocent in its action, and as a specific for the speedy and permanent cure of Piles, Anæmia, Spleen, Female complaints, Eruptions of the Skin, impoverished blood, impaired sight and memory, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy and Appetite, impaired nutrition, General Debility, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervous Debility and Consumption (in its incipient or first stages only.)

Price Re. 1-8,
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Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

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Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles...	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
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Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

READY.

NOTES ON GREEN'S PROSE READINGS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.

By Bholanauth Paul, M. A., Head-master Hindu School. Price Rs. 2, postage 2 annas. To be had at the Central Library, 57, College Street; the Canning Library, 55, College Street; and of Puddo Chunder Nath, Old Chinabazar Street.

Notice.

"Sylhet, what I have seen, read and heard of it; By Shumbhoo Chunder Dey, Price 12 annas.

My Leisure Hours, by the same, price (reduced) 4 annas. To be had of Messrs. G. P. Roy & Co., 21, Bow Bazar Street, and of Babu Shib Chunder Dey, Hooghly Judge's Court."

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THE STANDARD OFFICE affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting Assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience, now of considerable extent, nor by the most recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

Copies of Prospectus, &c., may be obtained on application.

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Calcutta Branch Office—GEO. L. KEMP, Secy.

Notice.

HOUSE SERVICE AND NUISANCE DEPARTMENT.

Tenders are invited for the daily cleansing of all Public and Private latrines throughout the Suburbs and removing and disposing of the night soil.

All Establishments, servants cattle carts and other appliances to be provided by the contractor.

Terms and all information on application at the office of the Commissioners at Alipore.

A deposit of Rs. 500 to accompany each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th January 1881.

R. C. STERNDALE,
Office of the Municipal Commissioners, } Vice-Chair-
For the Suburbs of Calcutta, } man.
Dated Alipore, the December 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.

Tenders are invited for the sweeping of the Public roads and streets. The collecting and removing of all House stable and trade refuse throughout the Suburbs of Calcutta from the 1st April 1881.

All carts cattle and other appliances to be supplied by the contractor.

Terms, and information, on application at the office of the Commissioners at Alipore.

A deposit of Rs. 500 to be made with each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 15th January 1881.

R. C. STERNDALE,
Office of the Municipal Commissioners, } Vice-Chair-
For the Suburbs of Calcutta, } man.
Dated Alipore, the December 1880.

To Let.—No. 81, Baranossy Ghose's Street opposite to "Hindoo Patriot" Press.—*Apply to Printer.*

AMRITA CHOORNA.

A PANACEA

FOR

VARIOUS MALADIES.

THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarssa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

1*stly*.—The qualities of the powder have been proved to supersede those of the liquid in an extraordinary degree. It is never spoilt if not mixed with water, whereas in liquid form the spoliation of the medicine occured at times, but the cause was quite invisible.

2*ndly*.—The guaranteed safety of this powder during transit by Post. About two years ago unusual numbers of phials broke while in transit and a heavy loss was sustained by me and others.

3*rdly*.—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs, Pthisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhœa, Diseases after delivery, Menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

The cost of each set of Amrita Choorna is Rs. 4 only. Packing charges 4 As. and Postage 4 As.

A remitter of Rs. 50 at one time can have 14 sets of the medicine and thereby becomes a gainer of Rs. 11-8 in the bargain.

Purchasers are requested to examine my trade mark on each side of the packet.

All remittances should be made strictly in advance either by Postal Money orders or by Government Currency Notes. Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Mohalla, Missirpokhra, Benares.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This medicine is the best of its kind and gives immediate relief. More than 90 per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty Pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3-8.

The pamphlet contains only the principal certificates bearing testimony to the efficaciousness both of Amritarasa and the Cholera Pills and can be had on application with one anna postage stamp for despatch by post.

AMRITA RASA.

Cost of each phial is Rs. 5 only.

HEM CHANDRA BANERJEA,
Mohalla, Missirpokh rah, Benares.

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SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD OR SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . .. . Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, .. 1¾ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Hardware Merchants, Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL,

AND

GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS.

Have great pleasure in drawing attention to their recent importations of Hink's Patent Triple-action Single and Duplex Extinguisher Punkah Lamps. The Triple-action Burner removes the objectionable appearance of the old separate winder arrangement,—confers the power of raising and lowering each cotton separately, or both simultaneously. It will also burn directly under the Punkah or in a strong wind, and has the advantage over all others, that it burns equally well when the Punkah is not in action.

	Rs.		
Single and Duplex Wall Lamps, from	4 12	to	19 0
Bronzed Single-wick Table Lamps ...	14 0	to	16 0
Do. Duplex			25 0
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Crystal do.	27 8	to	40 0
Portico Windproof Lanterns.. ...	13 8	to	17 8
Single and Duplex Hall Lamps ...	27 0	to	40 0
Bronzed 2-Light Duplex Chandeliers.			55 0
Lacquered 3-Light do. do. ...	145 0	to	195 0
Do. 4 do. do. do. ...			285 0

The Metal parts of the Chandeliers are almost entirely composed of Copper, and will in consequence retain their richness to the last.

Ten per cent Discount off the above Prices.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nauses.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates:—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months'; 6% on six months'; 7½% on 12 mouths' and 9% on two years'. Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.
No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

For the Suburban Municipality (Drainage Survey) a Surveyer and Leveller salary consolidated Rs. 60 per mensem.

Candidates must be thoroughly conversant in Levelling and plotting plans. Application should be received by the Engineer at the Municipal Office, Alipore up to the 3rd proximo.

GASTRODYNE!

A certain cure for Acidity, Heartburn, Indigestion, Pains in the pit of the Stomach after food is taken, Nausea, Vomitting colic &c., *cure guaranteed.* In failure the money will be returned. Per packet Rs. 2 Postage As. 4. W. ROOKER & Co., Simla, Calcutta.

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President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the currentQuinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew.

During life for assuring Rs. 1,000 *payable at death without profits.*

FOR CIVILIANS. *Age.*	*Yearly.* Rs. A. P.	FOR MILITARY MEN. *Age.*	*Yearly.* Rs. A. P.
20 ...	25 6 0	20 ...	33 11 0
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30 ...	29 7 0	30 ...	37 5 0
35 ...	32 7 0	35 ...	39 2 0
40 ...	35 14 0	40 ...	41 9 0
45 ..	40 3 0	45 ...	45 4 0
50 ...	46 6 0	50 ...	50 4 0

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N B.—RISKS ON NATIVE LIVES are accepted on special terms.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE:

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden. Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11., 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

FOR SALE AT KRISHNAGHUR.
ON ACCOUNT OF AN ESTATE.

An upper-roomed house with about 32 beegahs of land—near the Circuit house.

Apply to R. C. S. Mackenzie, 22 Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

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